

CALIFORNIA



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 14, 1927

THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT  
HUSBANDS AND WIVES  
CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM  
DEPORTED TRADE UNION OFFICIALS  
RESTRAIN CORPORATE CONTROL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



## THE SMOKE SHOP

**M**EN have you visited The Emporium Smoke Shop? Here is a shop especially designed to supply the needs of the smoker. A full line of cigars, cigarettes, tobaccos, pipes, and holders—in fact everything for the smoker—is at your disposal in The Emporium Smoke Shop.

Take advantage of your charge account . . . . . the next time you are in The Emporium visit the smoke shop. Located in the Cabin Sports Shop in the rear of the first floor.

*The Emporium*

SAN FRANCISCO

# HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH NEAR MARKET

WILL OPEN TO SERVE YOU ON

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 15th**

The new and commodious Hale's Food Shop will specialize in the best procurable food products. In addition to Hale's Groceteria, Hale's Food Shop will provide you with

Table Delicacies  
Fruits and Vegetables  
Poultry and Fish  
Bakery Goods  
Butter and Eggs  
Fresh Meats

**HALE BROS. INC.**

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxillary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market. Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxillary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1927

No. 50

## The Italian Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

### VII. FURTHER REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF FASCISM IN ITALY

(BLES)—In the preceding chapter, we have named three reasons for the success of Fascism in taking control in Italy, first that it enforced order and stability in Italy at a time when all classes in the population were beginning to feel the need of them after several years of war and post-war excitement and upheaval; second, that it appealed to the spirit of nationalism, which was specially strong in Italy after the war because of the blow given to her ambitions and expectations in the peace treaty, and promised to make Italy great and respected before other nations; third, that it was a useful instrument for Italian business men and financiers to enable them to deflate the labor and farmer movement and to get business back to "normalcy." We shall now enumerate some additional reasons why Fascism was able to "get by" with its policy of violence and destruction and to establish itself in power.

1. Of very great importance is the attitude assumed by Mussolini and his followers toward the Roman Catholic church which has a very powerful hold on considerable sections of the Italian population and which is, in addition, one of the wealthiest organizations in the country. It will be recalled that one of the planks in the earliest platform immediately after the war was a demand that the revenue of the bishops and clergy of the church, in part derived from state funds, should be cut down or abolished. This attitude, however, slipped quietly and completely out of sight after Fascism really got going. In its place comes an attitude of catering to the church and seeking eagerly for its support. Since coming into power Mussolini has ordered crucifixes to be exposed in all schools and all public buildings. He has given complete freedom and autocracy to the schools maintained by the church, a concession highly prized by the heads of the church who have strenuously fought in other countries such as France, and at this moment in Mexico, against permitting the government to have any supervision whatever over the activities of church educational institutions. More than this, Mussolini has introduced religious teaching, Roman Catholic, of course, into the public schools. Most significant of all, perhaps, instead of abolishing the revenue of the clergy, he has provided increased allowances out of state funds for them.

#### One Question Unsettled

Needless to add that Mussolini has had a great deal of support from the Roman Catholic church, more than any Italian government since the break between the government and the church in 1870. In a recent pronouncement, the Pope points with pride to the fact that when an attempt was recently made on Mussolini's life, he, the Pope, was one of the first to give thanks to God for the Dictator's escape. There is even talk that the somewhat sullen truce between the Italian government and the Papacy which has existed ever since the Italian patriots under Cavour and Victor Emmanuel conquered Rome in 1870, and took away the Pope's indebtedness as an earthly ruler, since which the latter has kept himself a voluntary prisoner inside the Vatican Palace, is going to be replaced by a real treaty of peace under which

the church will take the ex-revolutionist and atheist, Mussolini, under its protecting wing and Mussolini in turn will give the church a full share in the glory of the mighty Italy which he is, or thinks he is, building.

The relation between the Fascist state and the Roman Catholic church raises a question, however which is probably not yet settled. From early days the Roman Catholic church has held that God has two great ministers on earth to do his bidding, two arms as it were to execute his will. One is the state the secular or earthly arm; the other is the church, the spiritual or heavenly arm. Church and state on this theory are independent powers, the one exercising supreme control in spiritual matters, the other in material affairs, each co-operating with the other when necessary, but neither one interfering with the other in its proper sphere. (Incidentally, the reason why the church has insisted the Pope must be an earthly sovereign over at least a small territory in which he resides and does his work as head of the church is that it was felt that only thus could the church really be independent of all earthly powers and therefore, in a position to counsel and direct freely in spiritual affairs.) It is easy to see how under this theory the church would tend to be very watchful, somewhat jealous perhaps of the power of the state. The church has indeed traditionally tended to oppose measures which would make governments very powerful and centralized, and to favor measures and movements tending to keep governments decentralized and relatively weak. Thus the church was opposed to the "Prussian State" under the German Kaiser, as it is to the bolshevist dictatorship in Russia. It has always been opposed to Socialism, not only because Socialism in Europe has usually been anti-church, but on the ground that state socialism or collectivism, meant a highly centralized government, controlling the life of its citizens, and leaving no real independence to the church. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic church has usually been favorably disposed toward trade unionism, for trade unions are voluntary associations, nevertheless exercising great power in society and so tending to weaken or forestall the development of autocratic power in government.

#### Church Waiting

But how was the Roman Catholic church to reconcile this traditional attitude toward the state with the present conditions in Italy where the state under Mussolini has assumed the form of the most extreme and highly centralized dictatorship? And if the church is now as ever to condemn the absolutist state, can she do so without seeming ungrateful to the man who has been more friendly to her than any Italian ruler in years? Perhaps the problem will be solved by Mussolini's death or by real or apparent modification of his dictatorship, if he manages to live. In the meantime the church can afford to wait and is waiting. She is the one force in Italy at the moment that Mussolini can not or will not defy. Mussolini is not the first "heap big chief" she has had to deal with in her long history. For all his flatteries, she has not yet concluded that treaty of perfect peace with him of which he is so passionately desirous. Very significantly indeed, the Pope said in a recent pro-

nouncement, referring to Mussolini and his government, "Our confidence is not yet either full or sure. This we say with reference to religious interests which are recognized to be as indeed they are, one of the supreme interests of our people. We again see a conception of a state making headway which is not a Catholic conception because it makes the state an end unto itself and citizens mere means to that end, absorbing and monopolizing everything."

#### American Support Big Factor

2. While destroying the trade unions, the co-operatives, the Socialist Party, all the independent organizations built up by the workers and their machinery, Mussolini has nevertheless posed as a friend of the workers and peasants. Whether he has been sincere in this we may try to determine later. For the present it is enough to observe that he has cleverly promulgated a number of measures which have made it appear as though he were sincere. For example, though recently and in order to meet difficult conditions from which Italy as well as other European countries is suffering, Mussolini had a law enacted making possible a nine-hour or longer day in certain industries, it must not be forgotten that one of his first measures after coming into power was to provide the eight-hour day for industry. Not only did he permit the peasants of southern Italy to keep a good deal of the land they had seized from feudal landlords in the period immediately after the war, but he himself put through some additional measures for the distribution of land among small holders. To replace the trade unions which he had destroyed, solely, he insisted because they were socialistic, destructive and unpatriotic, he has set up Fascist trade unions which give the appearance at least of providing for collective bargaining and probably for the time being are as effective among Italian workers as company unions among workers in the United States. There have even been instances where Mussolini has compelled employers to live up to decisions rendered under his scheme of compulsory arbitration between employers and employees!

3. In a considerable measure, Mussolini's success must be ascribable to the support of American capital and even of the American government. A dictatorship of the Fascisti is more to the liking of American financiers than a dictatorship of the proletariat of Bolshevism, and to many it has appeared that this was the alternative for many European countries. So big men have come back from Italy and reported how wonderfully Musso-

# BOSS

## THE TAILOR

### 1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and  
Overcoats  
at  
Popular  
Prices



All Work  
Done Under  
Strictly  
Union  
Conditions



lini has stabilized business, balanced the national budget, restored normalcy all round, and then Wall Street has graciously floated loans bought up by the American investing public of course, to keep Mussolini going. Our government has recently been making attempts at getting various countries that owe money to us to settle their war debts. On a four and a quarter per cent interest basis we are making Great Britain pay 82 per cent of the total principal and interest due to us; "little Belgium" for whom we shed so many tears a few years ago must pay us 54 per cent; France is being asked to pay 50 per cent, but has not yet decided to "come across;" our good friend Mussolini was let off with paying only 26 per cent. It would appear that with such generous assistance even a very rotten regime could be kept going—at least for a while.

So much for some of the reasons why Fascism has been able to "get by." In the next chapter we shall consider how it has done so.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

**Brazil: Immigration**—Reports coming from interior Brazil indicate the arrival of a fair quota of immigrants from Europe, together with the continuation of the Japanese immigration.

**Germany: Civil and War Invalids**—As an initial step in preparing to care for the 27,000 war and the 5000 civil invalids of Berlin, the city government has acquired large premises in the northern section for the accommodation of workshops, wherein these invalids may train and work.

**Switzerland: Rent Contribution**—The legislature of the Canton of Basel-City has placed itself squarely on record as opposed to race suicide by the enactment of a law which pledges the government to give financial assistance to all families of limited means having four or more children to support. The law was passed on November 4, 1926, and provides that all families of at least four minor children, living together in the same household, who have resided uninterruptedly for not less than five years in the Canton of Basel-City, shall be paid by the government sums ranging from 10 to 30 per cent of their annual rental as a contribution toward the payment of house rent.

**Uruguay: Italian Colonization**—The Agricultural Cattle Bank is sending some fifteen or twenty Italian families to colonize and settle upon some property belonging to the bank in the Department of Salto. The families themselves are being transported from Italy at the expense of the bank and will be given a small amount of land for their own use.

"Great dangers lurk in a subservient and sycophantic press. The cause of liberty is promoted when there is an active and vigilant press, an uncorrupted and incorruptible press; a servile press is a menace greater than war to a free people. A free press is one of the safeguards of liberty."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

### DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

#### DEPARTED TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

Trade union officials and former officials who died during the year 1926 include the following:  
Harry P. Berkshire, international representative, International Typographical Union.

C. W. Pritchard, former general vice president, Brotherhood of Painters.

D. W. Baird, auditor, International Typographical Union.

Henry J. Conway, secretary-treasurer, Retail Clerks' Association.

Albert Colnot, general executive board, Brewery Workers' Union.

B. F. Cooper, acting assistant grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

D. D'Alessandro, president Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.

John Fahy, former statistician, United Mine Workers.

Arthur Gledhill, executive board, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

C. J. Lammert, secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Painters.

G. E. Kipp, vice president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A. E. King, general secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

H. A. Miller, fourth vice president, International Typographical Union.

F. J. McNulty, former president, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Paul L. Martin, representative, American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

John Nugent, former president, West Virginia Federation of Labor.

J. H. Nutt, former vice president, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

John R. O'Leary, former vice president, International Molders' Union.

W. K. Phillips, general vice president, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

C. U. Taylor, secretary, Oregon Federation of Labor.

The following labor editors died during 1926:

Thomas M. Gafney, Syracuse Industrial Weekly.

Harry W. Semple, Trade Union News, Philadelphia.

Julius Zorn, Brewery Workers' Journal.

#### PEPPER URGES PROSPERITY BACKLOG.

The creation of a \$71,000,000 "prosperity reserve" fund for expenditure on public works in time of slack employment was outlined by Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania to a sub-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The committee took the position that the suggestion constituted a matter for new legislation rather than as an amendment to the \$128,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill under consideration.

Senator Pepper said the suggestion was of national importance and that the President indorsed the idea in a public utterance more than a year ago and that it also had been approved by members of the minority party.

### Union House Union Clerks Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel  
from Sox to Suits with the United  
Garment Workers' Label

**Johnson's**

2554 MISSION STREET  
Next to New Mission Theatre

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

**Columbia**  
OUTFITTING CO.  
MISSION STREET  
at Twenty-second

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Rewig A. R. Fennimore



Prices  
Reasonable  
Eyes Tested  
Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO  
181 Post Street..... }  
1221 Broadway..... } Oakland  
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley  
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

### WHITTHORNE & SWAN

Can and Do  
Undersell

on good, clean,  
staple merchandise

MISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND  
Formerly Davis' Department Store

THE WORLD'S  
FINEST  
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S  
FINEST  
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CON-  
SISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO  
OAKLAND

BERKELEY  
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME  
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO  
VALLEJO



**NEW EXPERIMENT.**

By Dr. P. Hermberg,

Director of the People's Education Department of the City of Leipzig, in "Die Tata," July, 1926.

After the revolution it became necessary for union leaders to perform public or semi-public functions, and it was recognized that they must be trained accordingly. So arose with co-operation of nation, state and community new educational establishments midway between old party and union schools and old state schools.

The School of Economics at Leipzig was built on the model of the one at Berlin, but at Leipzig the students continue at work and come three times a week, early morning or in the evening, for two hours of intellectual work together. This arrangement has the advantage of not swamping the student with intellectual material, and it establishes the opportunity for correlation of study with working life experience.

The course lasts three years. Unfortunately the evening classes have been interfered with, especially by prolongation of hours of labor. Where means permit, it is better to have a full-time school with its greater concentration. It is hard to get some people to commit themselves to a three years' attendance on part-time courses.

The curriculum includes economics, labor law, science of business, history of unions, political science, community politics and accounting.

The school is under a commission consisting of representatives of the city, the state of Saxony, the university, the Federation of Unions, the Organizations of Functionaries, teachers and students. The direction is in the hands of the director of the people's high schools, who at the same time conducts the people's education department of the city. In the first three-year stretch, 44 students began the morning session and ten finished. The evening session shrank from 47 to 8. Those that finished the courses still meet fortnightly for discussion.

The school proceeds from the notion that responsible officials of workers, functionaries and officials can perform their work properly only if they find in the rank and file moderation and understanding based on insight into social conditions. It is not designed to train workers to run the businesses, nor yet to develop "personality" in individuals. To insist that since only "complete personalities" can properly serve society, and that therefore a workers' school must set the development of such personalities as its object is only a bluff, because it is neither desired nor possible to set a social goal. Sheer "neutrality" is not necessary even in enterprises in which city or commune participate.

Education of adults must take special care to let the natural interests work themselves out. Accordingly it is necessary to root the work in the circumstances of the class it is to serve. The students must see state and law with their own eyes. "The school takes care merely that the look may be free enough and the standpoint high enough to permit a survey of the whole."

**SENATE MAY BAR SMITH**

Frank L. Smith, appointed by Governor Small of Illinois to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator McKinley, is finding Senate opposition increasing. He is charged with accepting campaign funds from a middle west public utilities magnate.

Smith's opponents first favored seating him, and then attempting to oust him. As this would require a two-thirds vote, the plan now seems to be to refuse his credentials. In this case only a majority vote is necessary.

**THE SECRET OF HIGH WAGES.**

All about us are the things that mark the new and desired levels of life and they are so plenty and so varied and so cheap and so well known that they are within reach. Especially, so well known. To have certain things and to go to certain places marks the man who has arrived, according to the modern notion of what it means to arrive.

There are hundreds of such things and they are all cheap. And there are scores of places to go to, that one must have visited or one is out-classed and, with the car, one goes to these places.

These are the things that make our people work, whole families of them, pooling their earnings to get the badges of aristocracy; and these are the things that make high wages possible here. If people—wage earners—are going to earn big wages, they must have the desire for big wages and what such big wages will buy already in their hearts.

That is why it is quite safe to show all our machines and methods and other things to visiting would-be competitors of ours.—George E. MacIlwain, in Forbes Magazine.

# FREE

Safe Deposit Box For Six Months.  
You Pay for One Year and Have  
the Use of a Brotherhood Safe  
Deposit Box For Eighteen Months.

This offer holds good for rentals started between now and February 10.

Fire—flood—earthquake—burglary—NOTHING  
—can prevail against these gigantic battleship steel  
vaults of the Brotherhood National Bank.

Place your valuables behind our massive 30-ton circular  
door—where they will be secure against carelessness,  
the elements, and the under-world. You are afforded  
absolute peace of mind.

The strongest materials and most modern scientific  
skill have gone into the making of the massive steel  
vaults of the Brotherhood National Bank, making them  
veritable bulwarks of safety and protection.

Five thousand boxes of various sizes renting for a trifle  
more than one cent per day.

Avail yourself TODAY of this unusual, inexpensive  
protection.

Member of Federal Reserve System

## BROTHERHOOD NATIONAL BANK

O'FARRELL at MARKET  
SAN FRANCISCO



## HUSBANDS AND WIVES

By Fannia M. Cohn.

## I. The Unexpected Meeting.

The worker's wife is waiting for her husband in the evening. All day long she has been busy—cooking, cleaning, caring for the children. But knowing that her husband, too, is wholly devoted to this purpose—of having the family happy—she has been stimulated to greater efforts. It is within her province to make her husband happy, she feels, and so she prepares the meal that he likes best, sets the table attractively, has the children freshen themselves so that their brightness will add to the pleasure of dinner, tells them to have their marks ready so that daddy can see how good they have been in school.

Everything is ready now. The children have been sniffing the cooking, but they have been told that they must hold their appetites in check. The wife is expecting a compensation for her labor in the pleasure she will have when she sees the family about the table, everyone responding to the homelike atmosphere; and husband, children—the family—all happy.

But the husband is delayed. Looking through the window does not bring him. The children, impatiently awaiting daddy, jump at every knock and are disappointed with even a usually most welcome friend. Their happy expressions gradually give place to looks of disappointment. They grow restless and begin to clamor for their food. An exchange of unpleasant remarks follows. Mother no longer urges them to watch for daddy through the window, but instead commands them to await him. Her face, sad and annoyed, frightens the children. They do not question or complain any more, but find an outlet for their disappointment in quarrels with each other.

The already impatient mother is annoyed by this. She sharply commands them to be quiet. The carefully laid table becomes a source of irritation to all of them, still further exciting their appetites, and contrasting their pleasant expectations of a half-hour before with their disappointment now.

A neighbor steps in and unintentionally adds to the wife's irritation by her surprise that the family has not yet eaten dinner. She and her husband are on their way to the movies and have come to invite the family to join them.

An hour has passed. The children are really hungry now and the mother feels she cannot compel them to wait any longer. Just then a knock is heard at the door—and it is opened to reveal the druggist's boy with a telephone message from the husband. An unexpectedly called meeting of the local's executive board made it impossible for him to come home to dinner.

Bitterly irritated, the wife clears the table and serves the food in the kitchen. The children, affected by their mother's mood, are silent. Dishes are slammed about and the unpleasant meal is not a long one. The wife eats little, for she is reflecting angrily on her disappointment. The children hurry away as soon as they have finished eating, and escape to their beds—most welcome refuges now from that tense atmosphere.

Hours later, long after the wife's bed time, a knock at the door arouses the wife from her bitter thoughts. She opens the door. Her husband appears with his usually cordial greeting, his arms outstretched to embrace her. He is given a cold angry reception, which he cannot understand. Worried, he asks—has anything happened to the children. Here the wife loses her temper—his air of innocence is too much for her. Doesn't he realize what it has meant to her and the children—how she was tortured this evening while waiting for him? Doesn't he appreciate what the family

gathering means to her after a hard day's work at housekeeping to make the family's life happy?

Her husband expresses his unpleasant surprise at this outburst—at his lack of consideration of her and the children, at his failure to realize how the long evening affected them. But, he asks, where was he? Hasn't he been spending the evening in the interest of his family? Was he looking for pleasure for himself? As a member of the executive board of his local union, he is subject to call at any time to attend a special meeting. Wasn't he as disappointed as his wife that he couldn't have dinner at home with her and the children? But if an emergency arose in his local, and he was called on to forego his pleasure, he did it. His wife must know that the family's well-being depends upon the strength of the union. He had to go.

Oh, says she, he is always giving his first attention to the union and little consideration to her and the children. Is the union more important to him than their family life? How long, she wonders, will she be the victim of her husband's activities in the union. She can't understand why he is so anxious to be active. She thinks that he is doing enough for his union by paying his dues and meeting other financial obligations. She can't understand why the officers who are paid don't do all these jobs.

After a few attempts to explain, the husband waves his hands helplessly and attributes her ignorance to "womanhood"—"a woman is only a woman." A woman's desire, he feels, is to put the home above everything else, forgetting that the husband must make that happy home possible, a possibility which depends upon his earning capacity and his leisure. He knows that an improvement in either of these can be achieved only through the strength of the trade union movement, of which he as a wage earner is a member, and that, consequently, any time he gives to his union is very valuable to him.

## II. Where Troubles Begin.

It is at this point that the difficulties between husband and wife arise. He, actively engaged in the organization, has learned the importance of the union, and knows that the movement has made it possible for him to get a larger return of what he has produced and shorter hours and thus enabled him to give more attention to his family. He knows that the movement has made it possible for him to develop his innate capacity for leadership, and has strengthened in him an altruistic outlook on life. He has learned the place his trade union movement has given him in our social structure as a worker and a citizen. His outlook on life has been broadened.

But what has been done to keep his wife and

all other married women enlightened on these subjects? Often when a young man and young woman marry, the wife is more advanced—the husband feels it an honor to have her marry him. Several years of married life elapse and a few children come, the woman occupied all the while with her family affairs—with "domestic science," the man at the same time, as in the case above described, being active in his union. He has now become the "superior intellect." He has developed and she remained backward. When she makes some suggestions in his affairs, he says good-naturedly—"Oh, well, what do you, a woman, a housewife, know about all these things?" The development is a perfectly natural one—but it comes as a great shock to her that she is not up to date in her ideas.

No matter what the well-paid masculine writers on the woman question may say, those of us who know women do not doubt for a moment that they can respond to ideals and are ready to make sacrifices for them. But how can we enlighten the housewife, wife of a trade unionist,

## BENDER'S

## The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes  
for MenMartha Washington  
Shoes for Women

new A-WASHPROOF  
OVERALL  
CAN'T BUST 'EM  
UNION MADE  
RED-BUTTON  
47.1% stronger - 41.6% finer than Denim  
WON'T SHRINK!

## For Sale by

Abramson & Lerer.....	169 Third St.
Arata & Lagomarsino.....	3366 Mission St.
M. S. Bagalupi.....	485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Brazil & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
A. Esniol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
W. Pahl.....	3906 Third St.
Petersen Bros.....	628 20th St.
George Price.....	19 Embarcadero
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
Winchester Clothing Co.....	66 Third St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO  
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets.....	\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of  
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ) per cent per annum,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



about the labor movement to arouse her enthusiasm in it? Women are never accused of lack of curiosity. The faculty might be utilized in the most constructive and enlightening manner. But where to get a teacher?

Does the husband willingly share his trade union experiences with his wife? Seldom. How many times have we heard a wife trying to get information from her husband about his trade union activities, about the problems which he must solve only to be told—sometimes good-naturedly, sometimes impatiently—"Oh, I'm always busy with trade union problems. I don't want to take them into my home. I want to forget about them for a while. Let's talk about something else."

It's quite natural—all of us want our minds turned away from our daily problems. But the good husband does not realize that while he, occupied with trade union problems most of the time, wants leave of them when he is home, his wife has had none of them. She doesn't know much about the labor movement and yet is eager to share his problems with her husband, instinctively feeling it would bring her closer to him.

What is to be done? Here is a problem! Is there no way of enlightening the women on the trade union movement without waiting for their husbands to do the teaching? We know from experience that husband and wife will gladly discuss subjects on which they are both equally enlightened, and willingly accept each other's advice. But each is reluctant to teach the other.

The solution for this problem is not easy to find, but not impossible. It requires careful consideration, which we will attempt to give it in another article. In that consideration the suggestions of others would be valuable.

We may suggest in the meantime, however, that the application of domestic science and time saving devices will relieve wives of much of the drudgery of their work and so free them for such enlightenment. The problem must then be approached from a psychological and an economic point of view, in the light of present day conditions and with a confidence that women are susceptible of enlightenment and that the enthusiasm they display for many other causes can be won for the labor movement.—Labor Age.

### STEEL INDUSTRY PROSPERS

The year just closed was a record one for the steel industry. Production, earnings and profits reached their highest point and the steel trust declared a 40 per cent stock dividend. This corporation will make a profit of about \$17 a share, as compared with \$12.86 in 1925.

The high production feature is especially interesting because of the refusal of these employers to reduce hours until forced to do so by the pressure of public opinion. In 1923 the directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which included Judge Gary, Charles M. Schwab, and other steel magnates notified President Harding that "we think" hours can be reduced when "there is a surplus of labor available."

Recently the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics made this report on the steel industry in 1925:

"The man-power of the workers in an eight-hour day had increased to such an extent that no more labor has been required than before it went into effect."

The bureau also stated that "the effect of the abolition of the 12-hour day can be seen in the last great advance of productivity in 1925. Despite the large production of that year, there were fewer workers in the industry than in 1919, 1920 or 1923, although the hours of many employees had been reduced."

### CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM

In connection with the campaign to repeal the California syndicalism law at the present session of the Legislature, the Northern California and Southern California committees of the American Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters at San Francisco and Los Angeles, respectively, recently jointly issued a statement by William Kent, former United States Congressman, who assailed the law as a measure born of "unreasoning fear," and who urged the release of all those now in prison for violation of it. Mr. Kent's statement follows:

"The Criminal Syndicalism law of California had its origin in unreasoning fear. This fear brought with it hatred and a crop of injustice.

"The law itself seems at first sight to be merely a new defining of crimes already recognized and subject to the penalties of our general laws. But as it has been interpreted by the bench and also handled by prosecuting authorities it has proven a nullification of our most precious constitutional guarantees. Crimes of violence and conspiracy against life or property are already defined and provided for, but this law is an absurdity in linking with these crimes and their penalties the word "syndicalism," which inherently is as legitimate and as harmless a word as "capitalism," "socialism" or any other defining economic theory.

"There are now in prison as a result of the administration of this law many gentle, harmless people who desired better conditions for the average man, woman and child, and who were not satisfied that under our present system justice was being done to those that toil. Some of these people counseled violence; many did not. They could and should have been judged upon the basis of their active wrong doing and their conspiring for wrongful deeds, but not for variation from accepted economic beliefs. This law as it has been applied is absolutely subversive of the basic human rights of freedom of speech and assembly as enunciated both by the Federal and the State Constitutions.

"All progress comes through a challenge of things as they are. That is why these rights were considered the most important features of our Constitutions. It is assumed in the enforcement of this law that anyone associating with anyone else in certain tabooed organizations must necessarily be a criminal and an enemy of society, although it is well known and recognized that numbers of those prosecuted have been altruistic and guiltless. In all cases they had a right to think and to criticize and discuss within the limits of lawful counsel and action.

"It is time this law be repealed before it leads to further injustice. The innocent victims of persecution should be released. It is a pity that they have no direct redress for the injustice done them. They may have been victims of folly, but the law does not concern itself with folly, and the courts are not called upon to judge as between wisdom

and foolishness. They would fail miserably if they tried.

"Those who prosecute in the name of the state and seek scalps rather than justice are among the worst of malefactors. Judges who listen to the mob are forgetful of the straight course of their duty, which is to preserve the people in their life and property and to see to it that the guarantees of liberty are not destroyed by brutal prejudice."

Since enactment of the syndicalism law, according to officers of the Civil Liberties Union, 447 men and four women have been indicted under its provisions. Of these 264 have been tried, 31 acquitted, 69 liberated as a result of jury disagreement, and 164 convicted. Of the 128 men sent to prison, one has died while in confinement, three have been deported and 32 paroled.

### DOLLAR PATRIOTS.

"Great wrongs" have been done by the office of the alien property custodian, said Senator King of Utah in urging a Senate investigation of that office.

Senator King said he was confirmed in his view "when they sold property worth at least \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 for \$250,000 and cloaked their conduct under the guise of patriotism and desiring to aid the chemical industry of the United States."

The alien property custodian had charge of alien-owned property seized by the government during the war.

Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, and Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, are facing criminal charges in a New York Federal court. The jury disagreed in the first trial.

In the world of labor the union label is the starry banner of liberty and altruism.

### SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents

Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

**REDLICK-NEWMAN & CO.**  
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS  
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

### COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

ON CREDIT

HEADQUARTERS FOR

OCCIDENTAL

STOVES AND RANGES

## Buy Union Stamped Shoes

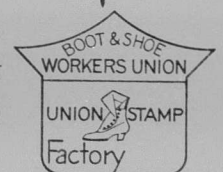
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

### Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY  
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE  
General Secretary-Treasurer





# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year  
To unions subscribing for their  
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for  
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to  
unions' mail lists must come through  
the secretary of each organization.  
Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,  
California, as second-class matter.  
Acceptance for mailing at special  
rate of postage provided for in  
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,  
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1927

Increasing the purchasing power of the workers creates more employment. Low wages and long hours are the natural and inevitable cause of unemployment.

Here is a list of things to wear that every real trade unionist should see bears the Union Label: Shoes, socks, garters, suspenders, hat, shirt, collar, necktie and suit. You can obtain each and every one of these articles and there is no valid excuse for you to wear the "other kind."

Speaking at a testimonial dinner in Plymouth, Pa., James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, reviewed the prosperity he said America had enjoyed since the United Mine Workers of America "refused to take a wage reduction five years ago," and asserted that any American "who seriously proposes wage reductions after this year of prosperity should have a committee appointed to examine his sanity."

Stand-pat newspapers and politicians are troubled by the number of congressional investigations. They bewail the inquiries and complain that Congress spends altogether too much time "snooping." Congress doubtless has indulged in useless investigations in the past and very likely is planning some now that are not fully justified. Congress is human; it likes to do things for itself, the same as the rest of humanity, and it sometimes stages investigations partly for political effect, not primarily for the public good. But on the whole the tendency of Congress to investigate real and alleged abuses is a salutary thing. It throws a scare into dishonest and corrupt politics and business and tends to make thievery unprofitable and dangerous. Honest men have nothing to fear from congressional probes, and it is safe to say they are not joining in the howl against current and pending investigations. It looks suspiciously as if the protest against the inquiries was being made by persons and interests with something to conceal. And on these persons and interests the public will waste little sympathy.

## Democratic Industrial Direction

The development of our industrial life, from the standpoint of mechanical changes and changes in its general method of operation, is proceeding at an ever-increasing rate of speed. The rate of change today is immensely more rapid than was the case even ten years ago or five years ago.

With the change in mechanical construction goes a corresponding change and growth in the control of industry. The change in the mechanical phase of industry brings with it, in the absence of any counter-balancing development, an entirely automatic change and growth in the extent of consolidated control, and this without any necessary conscious effort or desire on the part of those who do control. It is a part of the sweep of change and takes place as such.

Thus, where labor has not found a way to balance the constantly accelerating growth in control it has developed precisely as has the development of mechanical operation, bringing larger and ever larger units into unified operation and unified domination.

The overwhelming necessity for trade union action to meet this condition is not alone so that the workers may today have better wages, better conditions and fewer hours of labor. It is that civilization itself may be saved from the development of an industrial imperialism, an industrial despotism so enormously powerful and consequently so arrogant as to bring about its own destruction and the destruction of what we have achieved for human welfare at the hands of a citizenry no longer able to bear the burden of routine service at the wheels of production without voice in their direction.

It is that larger view, that overpowering need for the preservation of human freedom, that must urge us on to a task that involves the very foundations of our organized industrial society.

Labor's fixed purpose must be therefore to reduce the hours of labor, not necessarily to any fixed number, but when and as far as circumstances and the conditions of our time make possible and desirable. It must be our great goal to wring as much of life from the world of toil as may be possible. And organized labor has declared its purpose, in words and deeds, to raise wages progressively and steadily, so that there may be the best possible balance between our productivity and our enjoyment of wealth and so that amassed and unmarketable commodities may not bring upon us disaster and retrogression.

But with these things, necessary as they are, must go a growing and ever more enlightened voice in the democratic direction of our destinies. Without that we shall have around us and bearing down insufferably upon us a paternalism, a despotism, an autoeracy, that will be none the less tolerable because of occasional evidences of benevolence.

The task of the labor movement is of magnificent and heroic proportions. There is no other agency through which the masses may check the arrogance and the autonomy of an automatically growing concentration of industrial power. That is our work. This task we must not, we dare not, we cannot shirk.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If there were a revolution or rebellion in France, would American armed forces invade that nation to protect American lives, property and interests, as the White House asserts American forces are doing in Nicaragua? Hardly. France has frequently indulged in destructive revolutions and revolts since the founding of the United States and in all probability these disorders have endangered American lives and property, but the United States has never seen fit to invade France. Does the fact that France is a powerful nation of 40,000,000 people and that Nicaragua is a weak nation of only 600,000 people have anything to do with the difference between our policy toward the two countries? It is hard to get away from the lively suspicion that such is the case.

President Coolidge's appeal to the press to support America's foreign policies is one of the most extraordinary moves ever made by an American President. What the President said to the press was, in effect: "I expect you to back my foreign policies regardless of what you think about them. You must not criticize them in any way. They are the expression of supreme wisdom and don't you forget it." This sort of thing would justify the most extreme resentment from the press but with a few honorable exceptions the newspapers are not showing any particular indignation over it. It is hard to imagine the more independent press of an earlier day permitting an American President to "get away" with any such appeal. Will it do so now? If it does, the American press has sunk to a pretty low state, indeed.

There are indications that the plan to refund \$250,000,000 to income tax payers is likely to encounter snags in the channel. The fact that the preponderance of the money would go into the pockets of a few plutocrats who don't need it and never in their dreamiest moments expected it, does not make the public over enthusiastic for the measure. Then there are the farmers who are seeking relief and say they must have it. They have some representation at Washington. These representatives are likely to have something to say about the time the proposition is seriously made to make that refund. The capitalists who would like the refund are extremely influential in Washington. They have been accustomed to having their own way in legislation. Now that their cupidity has been aroused they are not likely to relinquish the prospects of the juicy refund. The farm bloc of the South, joined with the farm bloc of the West, will form the snag that doubtless will wreck the ship of their hopes.

Prices received by farmers for their products at the farm gate declined throughout 1926 steadily month by month with the exception of one period from August to September, the United States Agriculture Department announced in an official statement. The data covered prices of 30 farm products. The price level of these 30 commodities in December stood at a point 27 per cent above the prewar price level, according to the official announcement. In January, the same commodities showed a price level 43 per cent above the prewar standard. In August, the price level was 32 per cent above prewar. In September it rose to 34 per cent. This was the only gain and it was quickly lost because in October prices went down to 30 per cent above the prewar standard. There was no change in November but three points were lost in December. And then some folks profess to wonder why the farmers are demanding that Congress do something to help them!

## WIT AT RANDOM

Asker—"What happened to that valet of yours?"

Teller—"I fired him for removing a spot from one of my suits."

Asker—"But isn't he supposed to do that?"

Teller—"Yes, but this was a 10-spot."—The Open Road.

Several people have entered the County Egg Laying Contest. If there are any others who desire to enter they are requested to notify Miss Ross at once.—Morrilton (Ark.) paper.

Ruth rode in my new cycle car

In the seat in back of me;

I took a bump at fifty-five,

And rode on ruthlessly.

—Boston Beanpot.

Hubby—"Well, good-by, my dear; if I'm prevented from coming home this evening, I'll send you a note."

Wife—"There's no need, I have already taken it out of your letter-case."—Meggendorfer Blaetter (Munich).

Teacher—"Robert, here is an example in subtraction: Seven boys went down to the creek to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you inform me how many went in?"

Robert—"Yes'm; seven."—Lancashire Daily Post.

"My dear," called a wife to her husband in the next room, "what are you opening that can with?"

"Why," he said, "with a can-opener. What did you think I was doing it with?"

"Well," replied his wife, "I thought from your remarks you were opening it with a prayer."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Teacher—"Willie can you name a city in Alaska?"

Willie—"No, m'm."

"Correct."—Christian Science Monitor.

Mayme (on crowded trolley-car)—"Wotcha got in that package, Sadie?"

Sadie—"One o' them portable radios."

Mayme—"Chee! If yuh can tune in 'The Star Spangled Banner' mebbe we can git a seat."—Life.

A lecture was recently given on "How the Worm Conducts Its Courtship." Any married woman could talk at length on a subject like that.—London Passing Show.

The mother was ill in a home where a radio had recently been installed. The doctor came and small Emily looked on wonderingly as he used the stethoscope.

"What station is he trying to get, mother?" she asked, when she could no longer contain her curiosity.—Capper's Weekly.

"I don't believe you love me any more," sobbed the sheba.

"Why do you say that, dearie?" asked the sheik anxiously.

"Well, for the last week you've left every night before father threatened to throw you out."—American Legion Monthly.

## THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

A doctor, talking to friends, not long ago made this remark: "I want to live to be 150 years old. I want to see what new inventions there will be." There isn't a great deal to be said for an ambition of that sort, but there is much to be said and more to be speculated about regarding the inventions that will come in that period of time. Just to live—just to stick around—for 150 years so as to look on as the big parade goes by, wouldn't be attractive to many men, because human life, as distinguished from mere existence, is made up of experiences and not of years. But if a man wants a grandstand seat for that long and can contrive to get it, he will see amazing things in the near future.

\* \* \*

A scientist announces that he has succeeded in finding a mineral from which he derives power by the simple expedient of focusing upon it certain light rays. With a speck as big as a pin point he lights an electric light. The power thus secured is perpetual. No boilers to stoke, no levers to pull, no water to keep flowing—just the mineral and the light. Endless power follows. Someone has sketched the possibilities: A tiny box in an airplane, or on a railroad train. No big motors or engines. Just continuous power from the little box of precious mineral. But more than that: Factory wheels turning, homes being lighted and heated—costs of production decreased. Whoever thinks wages ought to be reduced is thinking backwards into the dark. Wages will go up. Inventions will make that possible.

\* \* \*

Along comes an Englishman with a new application of electric power. He believes it will soon be cheaper to electrify all English railroads. England, worrying about coal, should rejoice at the prospect. If England can find a new power source and can sensibly re-occupy her now half idle coal miners, she will do some thing worth while. Humanity seems inevitably to have to struggle to adjust itself to inventions. Benefits come and people don't know how to accept them. But they do accept them, in the end, and human happiness is increased thereby. Look back—the reaper, the self-binder, the woolen and cotton mills, the power thresher, the steam engine, the dynamo, the linotype, the automobile, the airplanes, the electric light, telephone, sewing machine. Life today is lived amid and with the use of inventions unknown to the grandfathers of a good many of us.

\* \* \*

The thing to do is to look ahead. We must progress—or die. We shall not stand still. So, inventions will come and wages will advance. That means that life will mean more for more people. Those who think that wages must be low for workers are mistaken. Every human being should look upward and forward. He should be taught to do that. In America we think less about classifications of people than they do in most other countries; but we still think too much in ruts of that kind. Get out of it. Let's think about men and women. There's a great difference. There's no sufficient reason why one kind of men and women should be told there's a limit to their sky and their stars. And the future, if we have any collective sense at all, will show that there is no such limit, except artificially, and that we are just on the threshold of finding out how good and how free life can be. Look out for that fellow who gets power from light and a speck of dust!



## RESTRAIN CORPORATE CAPITAL

By Matthew Woll

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor called attention once more to the great truth that under our existing legal-economic system organized capital is accorded advantages not accorded to labor and that labor has thereby been made subservient to organized capital. Reference is made in particular to those artificial creatures of the law known as corporations and to industrial and commercial associations and combinations.

The conclusion is reached that the right of employers to organization should be made dependent upon equal opportunity to organize and equal rights for labor. It is recommended that full freedom to organize be safeguarded both to the workers and to the consuming public and no corporate charter be granted other than with the distinct understanding that such corporate power can not be used in any way to deny the workers from forming and functioning as a trade union free from dictation and influence of the corporate employer.

The policy enunciated deserves all emphasis and should serve as a guiding principle. Corporate power must be restrained in this manner.

The Federation's frequent indorsement of all forms of publicity of corporation accounts and especially of periodic statements of the costs of production may be regarded as a first step to put organizations of labor and consumers on a level with organizations of capital. This would make possible and facilitate other remedial and constructive measures.

Professor Ripley recently convinced the country that the great bulk of our corporations have been either deceiving the public, the government and their stockholders, or keeping them in the dark and that labor and the consumers as well as the stockholders have a right to demand the facts.

This is an additional method by which labor and the consumers can be placed on a level with organized capital and without undue interference with the development of the processes of industry by governmental boards or the courts. It is quite generally known and fully understood that organized labor opposes state control of labor and industry and stands for voluntary group action. It is in accord with this principle that rights and powers are demanded for organizations of the workers and consumers equal to those enjoyed by corporations and associations of capital. This equality embraces, too, equal representation on every governmental body that has to do with investigation and publicity, with credit, with transportation or with any other subject related to and affecting our industrial and economic life.

The purpose of the labor movement is not to take away or lessen the freedom of the corporate enterprise or of organizations of capital either by judicial or any other form of governmental interference but to protect the great body of workers and the consumers in their right to free and voluntary organizations and to enable them to balance the power and influence that comes to capital through corporate organization. This objective is in line with the American tradition of freedom and democracy and the principle of voluntary organization and of free economic functioning that is the foundation of the American labor movement. It is to be hoped this objective may soon be realized.

Judge—"Haven't I seen you before somewhere?"

Defendant—"Surely; I taught your daughter singing lessons."

Judge—"Fifty years."—Washington Cougar's Paw.

## LABOR QUERIES.

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—What is the name of the latest book of William English Walling and who publishes it?

A.—"American Labor and American Democracy," Harper & Bros., New York City, publishers. The Workers' Education Bureau of America, New York City, also publishes an edition of the book in two paper-bound volumes.

Q.—Who said: "With the constitutional instrumentalities at our command and with our form of government, the voters of America can make out of this government what they wish it to be?"

A.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, at the Federation's 1925 convention.

Q.—Who originated the Plumb Plan for the ownership and management of the railroads?

A.—The plan was formulated by the late Glenn E. Plumb, a railroad lawyer.

Q.—Did the last convention of the American Federation of Labor take any stand on affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions?

A.—The convention commended the stand of the International Federation in defense of trade union principles against all appeals to compromise with communistic groups and expressed hope for an eventual understanding whereby reaffiliation may be effected.

Q.—What is a "mucker"?

A.—In mining, this term is often applied to a laborer who performs unskilled work in and about the mine, including shovelling ore, loading and unloading mine cars, etc.

## FEARLESS JUDICIARY NOT POSSIBLE.

"The belief that better judges can be secured by paying higher salaries is in thorough harmony with the materialistic spirit of the times," said Congressman Huddleston in a speech in the House.

The Southern lawmaker declared that "it is foolish to think that to get good judges we must select them from lawyers who earn large incomes."

"Large incomes," he said, "are rarely earned except in defense of property, wealth and position—in the service of great property interests. That kind of lawyer rarely makes a good judge."

"A good judge must be a man who has a strong, instinctive love of justice, a man who cannot be bought to serve selfish interests against the welfare of his country. He must not have in his nature that wolf-like quality which is so often a characteristic of the successful lawyer. He must be a student, and yet have a large outlook on life, with a deep understanding of its true significance. He must love the spiritual life and recognize that after all it is the only life that is real, and that all else crumbles and passes away. Instead of a 'money-getter,' a judge should be a money hater, or rather he should be indifferent to money. His ideals must be high. He must be above the selfish considerations that move men to think chiefly of financial returns."

Congressman Huddleston suggested that another way to improve the Federal judiciary "is to have men of higher ideals in the White House."

He said that Presidents should refuse to fill judicial positions with "lame ducks" and repudiated politicians, and should have the courage and patriotism to refuse to bow to party considerations and political influence; who would not confer judgeships as a reward for party service.

## PRINTERS PLAN GET-TOGETHER

At a meeting held last Sunday afternoon by the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society it was decided to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of that society by sponsoring a grand ball to be held at the Civic Auditorium in May. It is planned to make this an event in printing trades circles that will promote good fellowship among the various branches of the trade.

In addition to the gathering of the various crafts of the art preservative, invitations to participate will be extended to all local unions affiliated with the Labor Council and Building Trades Council. President Curtis Benton has appointed a committee and active preparations will soon be under way.

## FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

**LIBERTY BANK**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

*You are welcome here*  
any time between  
nine in the morning  
and twelve midnight.  
"Use Our Night Service"

Head Office  
Market at Mason

Branch  
Mission at 23rd

**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
8 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS  
MISSION at 16th

*Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,  
on the Most Liberal Credit Terms*

FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.  
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.

## WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

**ROSENTHAL'S**  
SALES STORES

2415 MISSION—Near 20th  
Lowest prices and biggest values in  
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,  
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our  
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK**  
**GUARANTEE**



**CONDITIONS IN RED RUSSIA.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

A Philistine, who possibly had strayed in to get out of the cold, utterly upset and almost destroyed the effect of a beautiful word picture of things as they are in Soviet Russia, which was being portrayed before a Christmas gathering of the Young Workers' League of Philadelphia, when he shouted out the old and unanswered question:

"If you like things so well over there, why don't you go back—and stay there."

**Question Like Bombshell.**

It was an unkind question, and changed a somewhat peaceable assembly into almost a riot. Abraham Marcus, of New York, was giving the glowing account of things in Russia. He had remarked impressively that he had been there for almost three months, and made a "complete study" of things, and found everything beautiful, harmonious and ideal for the workers.

As the question came he looked pained, and something of sadness swept over his features. His looks were of little effect, however, for the uncultured and unbelieving one was engaged in trying to shout down a Soviet sympathizer at his elbow who was loudly demanding that he be thrown out.

**Marcus Pleads for Peace.**

Marcus, who gives himself the distinction of "doctor," raised his hands and gestured, and the chairman pounded the gavel as only a young worker can pound it. Near pandemonium reigned in the hall. Everybody appeared to want somebody else thrown out, and for the moment that earthly paradise, Soviet Russia, was entirely forgotten.

For almost 30 minutes the cries of "Throw him out!" "Silence!" "Shut up!" "Don't talk to me, you so-and-so," and the pleading reiteration of "Comrades! Comrades!" from "Doctor" Marcus, prevented anything approaching order, or giving the "doctor" an opportunity to tell more of the beauties of Russia.

**Everything Lovely for Workers.**

Marcus had said that possibly some capitalists and employers are not having such a good time in Russia, but as for the workers, everything is as one sweet beautiful dream. For one thing, he said, they are able to make for themselves, if they work hard, a wage of 15 rubles a week—\$8. This is all theirs, except a tax of \$5.50 a year which the Soviet government imposes to keep that splendid and magnificent earthly paradise going.

Everybody is happy in Russia, said the "doctor." There is no pessimism among the workers there, like there is in the United States. The Soviet government is making everyone prosperous.

Marcus was getting along splendidly, and the applause was more and more frequent. His uncertain English was becoming more mixed as his enthusiasm climbed to new heights, and his gestures were more sweeping. And then the blow came!

**His Explanation Interrupted.**

It was a full 30 minutes before the "doctor" could make himself heard to explain why he remains in the United States instead of going back to the Elysian delights of Russia. He was making considerable headway, however, when there was another interruption. A Scotchman, six feet tall and brawny looking, arose to his feet.

"It's about time this Red propaganda was shown up," he said. "Everybody with any sense knows what Russia is, and that it's one of the worst tyrannies the world has ever known. It has no more likeness to a workers' paradise than—"

The rest was drowned in the roar of shouts and boos. The "doctor" took his seat, and the meeting broke up.

**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Senator Wheeler of Montana offers resolution in Senate demanding withdrawal of American armed forces from Nicaragua; resolution declares election of liberal as president was valid and denies Americans are in peril.

Wet Senators and Representatives denounce Government for putting deadly drugs in alcohol.

Secretary of State Kellogg denies State Department used news agencies to spread anti-Mexican propaganda.

Organized labor in America views 1926 as year of marked progress, expresses great hope for the new year and is determined to cleanse the labor movement of all ultra radical, destructive and revolutionary elements, says Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

Margaret Bondfield, Labor member of English Parliament and former member of the MacDonald Labor cabinet, comes to United States for speaking tour.

Chicago fur workers and manufacturers sign agreement for five-day week except during rush period from August 15 to December 31.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters asks U. S. Board of Mediation to hear plea for increase in wages and abolition of tipping.

American Association of University Professors starts movement for more effective co-operation of various groups in opposing the spread of anti-evolution legislation.

Fifteen thousand maintenance of way men on Baltimore & Ohio railroad get pay increase.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover prophesies "substantial" prosperity for 1927.

Kurt Gerson, Berlin engineer, claims manufacture of gun-cotton or artificial silk from the garbage of great cities.

Volume of employment in 1927 should equal or surpass that of 1926, says director of Federal Employment Service.

President Coolidge appeals to press to back Government's foreign policies; appeal criticized in Senate as attempt to control public opinion through dictating policy of newspapers.

Robert P. Brindell, former building trades union leader, who was sent to Sing Sing prison on grafting charge, dies in New York hospital.

Six workers killed, 31 injured, as pitch explodes on French sailing ship at Baltimore pier.

Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in final message of Legislature, makes vigorous attack on political machines of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; declares Senator-elect "Boss" Vare will be refused seat in Senate.

Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J., plans to try five-day working week next summer.

Railroad Brotherhoods to lead campaign for legislation to reduce grade-crossing accidents.

United States moves to save Diaz government in Nicaragua by sending marines to Managua and permit sending of arms to Diaz forces.

Bindery Women's Union of Chicago win wage increase of \$2 a week.

Capital of Union Labor Life Insurance Company passes \$600,000 goal and company plans to begin writing of insurance policies February 1.

**BARBERS' LICENSE SOUGHT.**

Journeyman barbers and employers of Albany, N. Y., are making a joint effort to secure the passage of a barbers' license law. The measure is intended to prevent persons who may be suffering from communicable diseases working as barbers and to raise the standard of workmanship. Nineteen states have similar laws.

Men will fight for a principle, but women make the best soldiers in the army of the union label.

**SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY**

A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY  
TELEPHONE WEST 793

**Aunt Mary's Doughnuts**

508 VALENCIA STREET  
Phone Market 7600

COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS  
SODA FOUNTAIN  
ALL UNION HELP

Phone Hemlock 599

**The Hub Restaurant**

Nielsen Bros., Prop.  
1680 MARKET STREET

Market and Haight Streets  
Branch of 16th Street Restaurant  
3027 16th Street

Phone Douglas 2412

25 Years' Experience

Oculists' Prescriptions Filled

**GEO. P. MARTIN**

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

Office with C. E. Biddell & Co., Kodaks, Etc.  
714 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

**BROWN & KENNEDY**

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
510 VALENCIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO

**JULIUS S. GODEAU**

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

41 VAN NESS AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711

OAKLAND STOCKTON

FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

Home of Generous Credit

**DRESS WELL****On Easy Terms****HOME CLOTHING CO.**

2500 MISSION STREET

**EVERYTHING**

FOR THE

**HOME****EASY TERMS****Sterling**

FURNITURE COMPANY

**BUNSTER & SAXE**1049 MARKET STREET  
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Fulfilling a promise made some weeks ago when he left this city bound for his old home in New Zealand, George E. Mitchell, Sr. has written the following interesting letter to President Stauffer and it is reproduced here in full for the benefit of Mr. Mitchell's many friends in San Francisco:

"As promised, I am sending on a few lines from this city in the land of the Southern Cross covering a few miles of travel which it has been my good fortune to make since leaving San Francisco on November 10.

"Departing from the city by the Golden Gate on the steamship Maui on the date mentioned, it was the "good luck" of yours truly to jump into a sea that was a terror for five and a half days, or until we rounded Diamond Head at the entrance to Honolulu harbor. But due to good training in sticking type a number of years ago, I was lucky in holding my own with the steamship company regarding three squares per day, and at the end of the first leg of the journey the company and I were 50-50—the Matson people fulfilling their obligation as regards supplying the necessary food-stuffs and I meeting the obligation as regards paying my fare, and answering every roll call at meal time. Arriving in the land of the Paradise of the Pacific, it was natural that I should look up old acquaintances, and in a few hours Ed. Best, Louis Reuben, C. Fletcher, E. Kelly and Ashley Cooper, who all worked in San Francisco for a number of years, were shaking my hand and doing their utmost to make my trip to the islands, after an absence of forty years, more or less enjoyable. Outside of those mentioned, it was my good fortune to meet a number of members of the Fourth Estate and all did their part in seeing that I did not have many dull moments in their city. I might say that B. C. Stearns, foreman of the Star-Bulletin, was in evidence at all times in doing his part to make my stay enjoyable. Of course, Ed. Best had to introduce me to the various concoctions that sometimes cheer and at other times make you fight, but I can assure you that my introduction to these commodities were few and far between. The members of our craft mentioned are doing fine and at present have no intention of returning to the mainland. But, you know, printers are like elderly maidens—very fickle—and the probability is that when I return to San Francisco in May some of those mentioned may have changed their minds and again be working under the banner of No. 21. Of course, everything must have an ending, and on November 18, Mrs. Mitchell and I embarked on the Niagara for my old home in Auckland, New Zealand, after an absence from there since August, 1886. The journey from Honolulu to New Zealand is wonderful—innumerable islands in the South Pacific, placid waters, flying fish, porpoise, and some people on board stated they saw a number of whales—but the Volstead law is not in evidence on the Niagara on the trips made and, of course, I can not vouch for the statements made, because I was not a party to the whale-seeing. Suva is in the path of the voyage to New Zealand and a delightful stay of six hours was made on this tropical island. Here the stevedoring is done by Fijians who are stripped to the buff on hot days—and hot days are in evidence every day in Suva. There are a number of East Indians on the island, besides a great number of coolies. The usual sight that prevails in various islands of the South Pacific are in evidence in Suva—the natives gathering in bands selling beads, fruit of every description and taxi drivers for a trip around the island. I was one of a party of four that took

advantage of the auto ride and it was a wonderful trip. Gasoline costs 60 cents a gallon and the drivers claim they can get 25 miles per gallon, which I hope they do at the price of the commodity. After leaving Suva, we headed for New Zealand and in three and a half days we were in Auckland harbor, of which I will write more in the near future."

Will J. French, former chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission, past president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Associations and former head of the San Francisco Labor Council, will join the staff of the faculty of the University of California tomorrow for a period of six months. He will take the place of Dr. Paul S. Taylor, who has a six months' leave of absence. French's lectures will be on labor subjects. He was chosen by President W. W. Campbell and Dr. Carl Plehn, head of the economics department.—San Francisco Chronicle.

In the selection of Mr. French the directors of the University of California have made no mistake, as we do not believe there is a man in this country better qualified to lecture on labor questions and industrial affairs than is Mr. French. His many years of service as a state officer and international officer of Industrial Accident Associations together with his many years of active labor in the ranks of the workers, eminently qualifies him for this work, and we congratulate the University of California upon his acquisition to their staff.

George R. Tucker, for many years a member of San Francisco Typographical Union and an employee of the Chronicle, but for the past few years a resident of Oakland, passed away at his home in that city Tuesday, January 11. The funeral was held at 2 p.m. Thursday and interment was made in an East Bay cemetery. With the passing of Mr. Tucker one of the most familiar characters of the oldtime class of printers passed from among the ranks of unionists.

Secretary Michelson wishes to announce that the working cards for the year 1927 are now ready for distribution. Chapel chairmen can save themselves trouble and inconvenience by making an early call at the secretary's office, and also by furnishing the secretary with lists of names of men employed in their chapels.

"Jack" Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, and president of the State Federation of Labor, spent several days during the past week in San Francisco in attendance upon the board of directors meeting of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. Dalton paid the local headquarters numerous calls during his visit in this city.

From letters reaching this city from Honolulu it is stated that the printers in that city are making an effort to increase their scale to \$57.00 for hand men and \$60.00 for operators, and they earnestly request members of the I. T. U. who may contemplate a visit to the islands to at least secure a guarantee of those sums prior to their sailing for the Paradise of the Pacific.

Some months ago an arbitration case was held in Vancouver, B. C., wherein the arbitrator made an award of \$3.00 per week increase, retroactive for one year, the contract to run for a three year period. Following conclusion of proceedings publishers in that city served notice of an appeal from the decision of the local board to the International board, but word has just reached this city that no appeal has been filed, and that the Publishers' Association of that city have agreed to abide by the local award, and as a consequence many members of Vancouver Union are now ahead in sums ranging to \$150.00 each for the back pay. The new scale now in effect is \$48.00 for day and \$52.50 for night.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its regular quarterly meeting in the Labor Temple last Sunday. New directors elected for the coming

**Blended to Perfection**  
**Mellowy Mild**  
**UNION MADE**



**CLOWN**  
**CIGARETTES**  
*A Balanced Blend*



**SPECIAL**  
**January**  
**Discount**  
**of 10% on all**  
**Made to Order**  
**Suits**  
**and 20% on all**  
**Overcoats**



**Kelleher & Browne**  
**The Irish Tailors**  
 716 Market St. near Kearny

**Fred Hartsook**  
**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**41 Grant Ave., San Francisco**  
**Oakland** **Los Angeles**  
**Studios in all Principal Cities in California**



term included C. L. Stright, Dennis Stillwell and Peter A. De Soto. The Society adopted tentative plans for a mammoth entertainment and ball to be given in the civic auditorium in May commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the society. G. W. Duncan of the Bulletin chapel was accepted to membership and initiated. The society is showing a fine financial increase and has a substantial amount in its treasury not only to guarantee payment of all claims but to carry on the work for many years to come. President Curtis Benton passed cigars to all present.

Albert Springer, Sr., secretary of the Printers' Mutual Aid Society, whose office is in the Edward F. Hall Company at 565 Mission street, states that he has almost complete volumes of the Inland Printer and the Pacific Printer from the year 1917 to 1924 inclusive, which he will be glad to give to anyone sufficiently interested to call at his office for the same. There is much of interest and instruction contained in these books, and apprentice members of the union especially could benefit by a perusal of these excellent magazines.

Philip Johnson, representing the International Bureau of Arbitration departed the latter part of last week for Spokane, where he will present the case of the union in a local arbitration with the newspaper publishers of that city.

Leo Kern, who returned to this city shortly before the holidays, departed this week for Phoenix, Arizona, where he hopes to again recuperate his health. Seldom a man afflicted with lung trouble who has received treatment in the mountains or upon the desert is ever able to again return to the coast for his residence. Mr. Kern has twice been an inmate of the Home at Colorado Springs, and following arresting of his case has returned to this city and his health again failed. He has a host of friends in San Francisco who wish that his trip to the desert region will not be in vain.

The daily press the first part of the week chronicled the theft of an automobile belonging to Lynn White, apprentice on the Bulletin. According to the newspaper story Lynn formed a chance acquaintance with a young lady on Market street and while taking an enjoyable ride in the gas wagon Mr. White stopped in front of a cigar store to purchase a "cigar." Upon returning to the curb the girl and automobile were gone. Later in the day the police found the automobile in a residential district with the young lady still at the wheel, but so badly intoxicated that she was unable to drive further. Lynn figures that he was lucky to get the automobile back, and does not mind the loss of the girl in the least.

Harry Vance has accepted a situation on the Oroville Daily Register.

Joe Milligan spent the past week in this city visiting friends, and departed for Stockton and way points.

Jack McDonald, well-known in this city, arrived during the past week from Phoenix, Arizona.

Jack Jasper of the Vallejo Times-Herald visited friends in San Francisco over the holidays.

#### Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

At the regular chapel meeting Tuesday, January 11, William McKnight was re-elected chairman over James Kennard. C. C. King declined re-nomination as secretary so that D. A. Paddock acquired the post by acclamation. King was given a vote of thanks for his work on the motion of Lloyd (Sprout) Nesbit. "Sprout," by the way, was the life of the gathering.

The chapel received a Garamond keepsake from the Zellerbach Paper Company. It will be placed in the company of previous keepsakes, including

Gutenberg and Bodoni, which are on display in the composing room.

The officers of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society were re-elected at the semi-annual meeting Tuesday. They are: F. A. Hutchinson, president; Robert Fleming, vice president; C. B. Maxwell, secretary; Frank De Jarnett and J. H. Harriman, board of directors. The secretary's report showed a gain of about \$300 in the general fund over the July report, yet no dues have been collected for the past eight months. Interest from the loan fund had accomplished this, besides the expenses of the society.

Lee Kraft visited the Chronicle last week. He said he is working in Sacramento and is still making his Kraft Apron, designed for printers.

Mining Note—H. L. Ostrander, president of the West Empire Mining and Milling Corporation, dropped in Monday evening while on business in the city and gave the "mining men" some inside dope. He said that a good deal of work still had to be done before real results were manifest but that he was optimistic of the outcome.

"Chet" Martin returned from Los Angeles last week, unenthusiastic about its weather. Maybe he was in a different part of town than A. A. Wells, who had returned shortly before him with favorable reports.

#### Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Long awaited and urgently needed, two new "Mergs" were crowded into the cozy little composing room last week. Cozy is right, as with an eight and a fourteen jammed in it might almost be termed coziness carried close to cohesiveness. However, Eddie Porter, maintains the boys shouldn't ululate while room remains to bat an eye when a spectacular ad-getter passes on her way to the class ad section.

Second to none. That's the News. Not even in co-operation among the hired help. Their duties synchronize so elegantly they merge into a harmonious whole; just bear in mind the team work of "Chuck" and "Charley." Adams hoisted a magazine and swung about allowing Cooper, in a hurry, to prevent a complete circle. Charley did it by banging his head smack against the magazine. Luckily, however, "Chuck" is a beeg strong feller and didn't drop it.

The old family barouche prized by William Clement as an heirloom, it having been manufactured by Mr. Buick in 1917, has a new owner. And "Bill" now is mahout for a Whippet.

If his plans mature W. S. Leslie will be sipping orange juice in the sunny southland under the paternal care of Dr. McCoy in a week or two. "Bill" has a hankering to see if orange juice three

times a day will rejuvenate him. He's hoping—because he doesn't like goats.

Frank Vaughn's plans were indefinite when he left town Saturday last for Sacramento. Business might call him to Colorado. He wouldn't know for certain until he reached Sacramento.

Balder than ever, Harry Ball has been on the job a week or more after a vacation spent at his Berkeley mansion. But if you don't want to get balled out don't twit Ball about his baldness.

At last "Pop" Greer got him a daylight sit. He takes the place of that nice Irish boy, Louis Schmidt, as proofreader, "Lou" shooting out slugs on one of the new model man killers. And it looks like Bassler and Landreth, the two best looking boys in the shop barring "Mike" the strong man on the night side, will snare situations in a day or so.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

## Union Florist

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET  
Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission St.

*Roseland*  
*Ballroom*

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT  
LARGEST IN  
BRIGHTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

Quality First  
UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY

Telephone  
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars

## The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments  
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

—FREE—

## Making Your Dreams Come True

IS WAITING FOR YOU  
USE COUPON AND RECEIVE THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOKLET FREE

## Auto Science Institute

Dept. L. C., 1037 Polk Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE Booklet to following address:

Name.....  
Street..... Number.....  
City .....



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of January 7, 1927

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Upholsterers, G. L. Hansen, as an additional delegate. Tailors No. 80, Miss Mary Cronin, W. V. Jusattis, A. C. Sheehan, Nels Soderberg, Janitors, May McCullough, J. Charcho, John Matheson, Gus Magnuson. Machinists, Geo. Ross, W. Henneberry, D. P. Haggerty, C. F. Blackmer, Louis Podhauser, A. Brenner, J. J. Beatty, B. M. McGraw, M. Krantz, Harry Scher. Post Office Clerks, Carl Jolls, David B. Ferner, as additional delegates, and E. Devine vice Carl T. Frisvold. Miscellaneous Employees, Alfred Price, Matt Williamson, Robert Woods, George Eastman, Thomas Cook, Andy Barber, George Riley, Albert Benedix, Wm. Mollenkopf. Bakery Drivers, G. C. Kidwell, J. F. Eagan, R. C. Kreutzberg. Metal Polishers, Bert Anis, Wm. Duisdecker. Electrical Workers No. 151, Ore Reynolds, vice Henry Boyen. Cooks No. 44, Emil Buehrer, Chas. Pilgrim, John Bernhardt, A. N. Oliver, A. J. Van Bebber, D. Zanklaris, J. L. McDonald, Harley Heaton. Cemetery Workers, John Dempsey, Walter England, Joseph Wales. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Everett Sanders, Secretary to the President of the United States, relative to the resolutions adopted by this Council regarding discrimination against union mechanics in ship yards and stating it would be called to the attention of the President. From Congressman Welsh, Congresswoman Kahn, U. S. Senators, Johnson and Shortridge, relative to discrimination against American Mechanics and trade unionists in American Shipyards. From Kelleher & Brown, Tailors, announcement that they are now using the union label of the Journeymen Tailors Union. From Journeymen Tailors Union, thanking the Council and especially the Secretary for assistance rendered it during the past year. From Andrew J. Gallagher, relative to having utilities carry on their work during the night instead of the day time for the convenience of all concerned. From the Meads Company, Inc., with reference to their California Restaurant, as a place to hold banquets or luncheon meetings. From Herman the Tailor, sending the compliments of the season. From the A. F. of L., urging Central Labor Councils and State Federations to affiliate with the Workers Education Bureau without further delay. From the American Federation of Labor, requesting that all donations made to the striking garment workers be sent to the A. F. of L., which in turn will be forwarded to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$350.00 for the striking Textile Workers of America.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Bakery Drivers Union, subject to the approval of the Joint Council and the International Union.

**Referred to Organizing Committee**—Application for affiliation from the Retail Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—From Stationary Firemen's Union, requesting the Legislative Agent at Sacramento, to use his good offices against a proposed license law for men operating steam boilers.

**Request Complied With**—From the International Union of the United Garment Workers, with reference to the revocation of the charter of Local No. 26 of St. Louis, and requesting the

Labor Council to communicate with said local asking it to reaffiliate with the Garment Workers Union.

**Reports of Unions**—Upholsterers—Will open office; are still carrying on against the Universal and Derringer Bros. Federal Employees—Complain of activities of some employees not affiliated with their local. Cracker Bakers—Introduced Oscar Cedar, International Organizer, who will conduct an organized campaign on this Coast. Sailors—Have been awarded decision against Shipowners method of employment. Tailors—Have signed agreement with Kelleher & Browne, The Irish Tailors. Label removed from the Golden Gate Tailoring Company. Ornamental Plasterers—Are receiving more salary than awarded by the impartial wage board. Auto Mechanics—Have installed new officers and had a jinks; request the Auto Mechanic's Card when ordering repairs. Lumbermen—Have installed officers for the coming year. Laundry Workers—Will hold a dance at National Hall, celebrating its 26th anniversary.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported a vacancy in the committee, through the withdrawal of Henry Boyen as a delegate. Recommended that the Council endorse a measure advocated by various teachers' organizations of San Francisco and the state, providing for leaves of absence, at discretion of boards of education, to teachers having served seven years, for purposes of study and travel, with half-pay; also providing for exchange of teachers with other states, at the discretion of boards of education, each state to pay the salaries of its own teachers under such conditions. A proposed law regulating sleeping accommodations in camps, was re-referred to committee for further consideration. Committee also announced it would meet next Wednesday evening for purpose of considering proposed constitutional amendment validating certain charter amendments affecting employees in public schools. The Council concurred in the proposed legislation for teachers.

Educational Committee, announced that all per-

sons desiring to participate in the formation of a class in public speaking and parliamentary law have only until January 15th, to make their application.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—Committee on the Passaic Strikers Benefit, submitted a financial statement of receipts and expenditures up to date; report received as progressive.

**Legislative Agent**—Made a progressive report of activities at Sacramento during the past week.

**New Business**—Moved that this Council invite the San Francisco Building Trades Council to a joint meeting for the purpose of devising ways and means to safeguard collective bargaining as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco; amendment—that it be referred to the Executive Committee to take up with the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council; amendment to amendment—that the subject matter be laid on the table; amendment to amendment carried.

**Receipts**—\$525.00. **Expenses**—\$383.50.

Council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

**Note**—When making purchases or employing labor, all trade union members are requested to demand the union label, card and button.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

### POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

**HIGH-GRADE GOODS**

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street

Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street

2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco

Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

### Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING  
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

## FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR  
LIGHT MANUFACTURING  
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN  
BASEMENT

APPLY

**W. N. BRUNT BUILDING**  
111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair



**UNFAIR PRODUCTS.**

Burlington, Iowa.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends:

Greetings:

The Schramm & Schmieg Co. of Burlington, Iowa, manufacturers of Flint Hills Overalls and Jackets, Sure Service, Green Back and S. & S. Special Overalls, Jackets and Pants and Master Overcoats, who for the past seven years have been authorized to use the Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America on all their products, on December 20th, 1926, without known cause, locked out 100 members of Local Union No. 291, United Garment Workers of America, and announced to these men and women that on and after January 10th, 1927, their factory would be run on an open shop basis.

We desire to say that this union of Garment Workers was one of the 100 per cent unions in the city of Burlington, and the action of this firm is a severe blow to the labor movement of our city and community.

Knowing, as we do, the loyalty of this local union of United Garment Workers toward the Trade and Farm Union movement of Burlington, we are desirous of doing all in our power, not only for these Garment Workers, who have been locked out, but to make the firm of Schramm & Schmieg again resume their agreement with their former employees.

Many firms in your vicinity are selling the products of Schramm & Schmieg and we ask your organization to appoint committees to call upon all firms and advise them that Flint Hills Overalls, Sure Service, Green Back and S. & S. Special Overalls and Jackets, Flint Hill Pants and Master Overcoats are not now union-made.

All we ask is your moral support and give us all that you can of that and we will win this battle. See that this information gets before all organizations of Labor as well as the Farmers and Railway Brotherhoods. And advise all merchants as well that these goods are no more union-made.

**Remember the Brands:**

Flint Hills Overalls and Jackets. Sure Service Overalls and Jackets. Green Back Overalls and Jackets. S. & S. Special Overalls and Jackets. Flint Hills Pants. Master Overcoats

**Are Not Now Union-Made.**

When buying Overalls, Jackets, Shirts, Collars and Clothing, see that the Garments purchased bear the label of the United Garment Workers of America.

Fraternally yours,

BURLINGTON

TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

GEO. T. SHARP, President.

R. J. McANALLY, Secretary.

**MUST CONVINCE COURT.**

The New York State Appellate Division has ordered a new trial in the case of the Westchester Building Trades Council, which was enjoined by Supreme Court Judge Frank L. Young from organizing teamsters.

The Appellate Court held that the "finding of facts are of such inconsistent character that we are unable to uphold the judgment in the present state of the record."

The unionists must now convince the higher court that their purpose is to raise living standards of the non-unionists and not "with the object of injuring or destroying plaintiff's business."

Walter Gordon Merritt, well-known anti-union attorney and champion of "free and independent labor," is playing his usual part.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

**CHILDREN NEED VIGOROUS PLAY.**

Four to six hours of vigorous play activity each day are a necessary antidote for the bad effects of school on the child's development, according to Jay B. Nash, associate professor of physical education at New York University, in a recent talk over WEAU under the direction of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

"Try as you will, and as the best educators are trying, the school is a great strain on the physical and the mental life of the child," Prof. Nash said. "It is a strain as it is at present organized but it should not be and will not be as we learn more about the child and the matter of education. The curse of the school is the long hours of inactivity—the bad seating, the poor ventilation, the artificial lighting and the artificial heating."

Play activity in the open offsets the effect of long hours of sitting with its marked result and decreased appetite; it offsets bad ventilation which tends to decrease respiration; it offsets the effect of bad seating conditions with their tendency to slow up physical development; and finally, it offsets the many conditions of mental strain with their tendency to delinquency and to the cutting off of development of power, according to Professor Nash.

"Playing jacks, marbles, the piano, or sewing, can not be classed as vigorous play," said the speaker. "There should be plenty of running, skipping, chasing, dodging, and climbing. Unless streets can be closed, children should not be allowed to play in the street. Vigorous team games, such as baseball, basket ball, soccer and tag games of all kinds fulfill the child's physical needs. Skating and coasting are also good types.

"All of the play life of the child needs leadership, if the best results are to be obtained," Professor Nash concluded.

**WAGES RISE AS OUTPUT SOARS.**

By Ralph F. Couch

The volume of output of manufacturing plants throughout the United States increases much faster than the increase in working time. Wages rise along with volume of production, but by no means in the same proportion. These are the conclusions that may be deduced from studies of productivity of labor that are now being made by the United States Department of Labor. The Department has studied conditions in several industries including iron and steel, shoes, and automobile tires. Although only a few industries have been covered, the general result in each is in the same direction—namely, that when the total number of man hours is increased in a factory, the volume of production increases in still greater ratio. The Department's studies in the industries covered so far take the data only up through the year 1925.

In the iron and steel industry, the Department's data show that in 1925 the total number of hours worked by all employees was 34 per cent greater than in 1921. But the volume of production increased 128 per cent in the same period, or in much greater ratio than the total man hours. At the same time the workers' hourly rate of pay averaged 30 per cent more than in 1921. The wage increase here given was taken from the records of the United States Department of Commerce and does not appear in the Labor Department's report of its studies.

**WHITHER GOES FREEDOM?**

Less and less do we get our rules of life and conduct through democratic processes. Less and less do we get them in accord with our own ideas. More and more rules, regulations, laws, prohibitions, are thrust upon us. Lobbyists frequently exercise more power over legislators than is exercised by the opinion of the electors. Lobbyists represent special interests. Where is this overlordship leading? Whither goes the race? Whither goes freedom?

This is a "paramount issue" for wage earners to think about—and for all men and women who care about preserving true liberty.

The worst enemy of the union label is the trade unionist who neglects it.

Phone Kearny 1540

**UNION LABEL CLOTHES****Al. Sandell**  
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor  
Corner Ellis Street**Clever-Up Your Appearance**—with a smart new Lundstrom or Stetson felt.  
If you want a becoming hat, be coming to**"Lundstrom"****HAT COMPANY**72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.  
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.  
1120 Market St. 167 Powell St.  
1435 Broadway, Oakland  
1205 Broadway, Oakland  
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

UNION MADE SINCE 1884

FURNITURE  
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES  
BEDDINGOn the  
EASIEST TERMS**EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading  
Stamps**YOUR 1927 AMBITION**

Is it to make the first payment on a home of your own, to get clear of debt, to buy an automobile, or something else? The Humboldt "Ambition Bond" will help you decide on a definite goal and a saving schedule to reach it. Ask for a copy of this "Bond."

**HUMBOLDT BANK**SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
783 Market Street, near Fourth  
San Francisco, Calif.**DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE**

Sutter 6654

GEO W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.



# Our GREAT SALE

## TWICE-YEARLY

### Men's Shoes

Thousands of pairs—

America's best known Standard Union  
Makes in Oxfords and Hi-Laces, all Shades  
of Tan and Black newest Models, and All  
Sizes reduced right down to

\$4.15

\$4.85

\$5.65

SAN  
FRANCISCO'S  
UNION  
SHOE  
STORES

*Philadelphia*  
*Shoe Co.*  
B. KATSCHINSKI

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D  
SAN FRANCISCO  
525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE  
OPEN  
SATURDAY  
EVENINGS  
Until 9:30

#### LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS

Labor's Joint Legislative Headquarters have again been established at 825½ J Street, Sacramento. As in previous years the Legislative Headquarters are maintained jointly by the California State Federation of Labor, The State Building Trades Council, The Railroad Brotherhoods and the San Francisco Labor Council. It is expected that this session of the Legislature will adjourn shortly for the thirty day constitutional recess.

The Labor Representatives at Sacramento have been active in getting labor's program into shape, and to see that all labor measures are introduced by Legislators who are qualified to make a fight for the particular measures entrusted to their care.

Shortly after adjournment of the first session a complete list of all labor measures with identifying numbers will be forwarded to all Central Labor Councils and Local Unions in California. Members of organized labor throughout the State will then be asked to interview their respective Senators and Assemblymen and urge them to support labor's program.

There is a wholesome atmosphere around the halls of the State Capitol—the wet blanket that was used by the Ex-Governor for four long years to stifle all progressive aspirations of labor has been rolled up and taken out of the building. In fact it is believed that about 90 per cent of the present Legislators will support the policies outlined by Governor Young. The few Richardson adherents, still in the Legislature, are a mournful and wholly inconsequential group.

There is a great deal of talk around the Capitol about the proposed trip around the world which the retiring Governor is planning to take on the steamship "California." The "California" is foreign owned and foreign manned. There are a number of round-the-world American manned and American owned steamships regularly sailing from San Francisco. Evidently Ex-Governor Richardson does not believe in patronizing the American Merchant Marine. At any rate his actions in this regard are in harmony with many of his mysterious performances of the past.

#### UNION LABOR LIFE COMPANY.

Four new international unions have within the past week joined forces with The Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Together with these an imposing list of local unions and individual subscribers took stock in the Company.

The International Unions were:

Fur Workers' International Union.

Pressmen's International Union.

Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers' International Union.

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

The support given by these four international unions indicates the sentiment in support of the company in the entire labor movement.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee just held, further arrangements for the beginning of business were made. It was reiterated that the sale of stock closes on January 31 and that after that date no stock will be sold. This announcement was made as a warning to those who may be inclined to wait for the last moment.

It was again stated that the amount required by the Company for the beginning of business is now substantially over subscribed and that money now coming in is in addition to the amount set as the necessary goal by the Company, and will enable the Company to write additional insurance.

Work of equipping the new offices will begin almost at once, as will the work of organizing a competent staff.

#### LABOR SAVES VOX POPULI

Ohio has just been fighting out the question of whether the State shall keep or discard its direct primary law. By referendum the direct primary law was sustained—kept on the books. The Ohio State Federation of Labor, under the presidency of John P. Frey, led the fight in support of the direct primary and against a return to the boss-controlled convention system. Ohio stays in the ranks for progress, because Organized Labor took up the challenge of reaction. Folks sometimes ask, What good are labor unions? Here's one little bit of the answer. They serve all men and women.

#### MINUTES OF THE TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, January 5th, 1927, in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 by President Matherson. Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Credentials—From the Upholsterers' No. 28 moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegate, Brother P. Bacigalupi be seated.

Communications—From the Butchers No. 115, announcing their ball on Saturday evening, January 22 at the Civic Auditorium, read, noted and filed.

From the American Federation of Labor in regard to the striking Cloakmakers of New York, read and noted and filed. From Kelleher and Browne, The Irish Tailors, announcing that they have signed agreements with the Tailors and are now 100 per cent union. Read, noted and filed. Minutes of the Building Trades read, noted and filed.

Committee and Officers Report—Label Agent W. G. Desepte rendered his report of his work for the last three weeks. Visited stores in the Mission and Down Town Districts in regards to Labelled Goods. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the label agent be received and concurred in.

Trustees reported favorable on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers have placed an organizer in the field. Patronize home industry goods. Casket Trimmers, business is fair. Carpenters No. 34, business is good. Cigar makers, business is fair, look for the label on cigars. Janitors, bulletin is still unfair. Grocery Clerks, all chain stores are unfair. Look for and demand the clerks' Monthly Working Button. Color changes every month. Crystal Palace Market is unfair.

Secretary instructed to notify all affiliated locals to send their delegates to the meetings of the league.

New Business, moved, seconded and carried that we give Brother Burton a vote of thanks for his services in operating the slide machine at the league's shows.

Next meeting will be Nominations and Election of Officers for the ensuing term of 1927.

Being no further business to come before the league we adjourned at 9:45 p. m. to meet again on Wednesday evening, January 19th, 1927.

Fraternal submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

"The corner stone of our liberties is the theory that every citizen shall be free and independent; that he shall be permitted to cast his ballot as his conscience dictates, and that such ballot will be counted as cast. When you take away this right you remove the corner stone from the superstructure of our liberties, and our governmental temple totters."—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

#### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET  
CREDIT TO UNION MEN